

NMUN•NY 2016



20 – 24 MARCH 2016

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE A

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Committee Staff

Director	Estefani Morales
Chair/Rapporteur	Anna Springer

Agenda

- I. Improving Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief for Palestinian Refugees in Syria
- II. Strengthening Access to Education through the Human Rights, Conflict Resolution and Tolerance (HRCRT) Policy
- III. Addressing the Needs of Palestinian Women and Girls in Gaza

Report Segments adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNRWA/1/1	Improving Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief for Palestinian Refugees in Syria	16 votes in favor, 4 votes against, and 2 abstentions
UNRWA/1/2	Improving Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief for Palestinian Refugees in Syria	12 votes in favor, 6 votes against, and 2 abstentions
UNRWA/1/3	Improving Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief for Palestinian Refugees in Syria	20 votes in favor, 1 vote against, and 1 abstentions

Summary Report

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Addressing the Needs of Palestinian Women and Girls in Gaza
- II. Improving Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief for Palestinian Refugees in Syria
- III. Strengthening Access to Education through the Human Rights, Conflict Resolution, and Tolerance (HRCRT) Policy

The session was attended by representatives of 23 Member States and one Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Improving Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief for Palestinian Refugees in Syria.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of three proposals covering a wide range of subtopics such as increasing the efficiency of oversight of monetary funding, creating greater transparency, improving communication systems between humanitarian aid workers, and urging for the continued security of humanitarian aid workers. Monday and Tuesday involved extensive discussion regarding the various positions of Member States in their approach to improving the coordination of humanitarian assistance and relief for Palestine refugees, which happened in a harmonious and productive environment.

On Wednesday, three draft report segments had been approved by the Dais, two of which had friendly amendments. The committee adopted three report segments following voting procedure. The report segments represented a wide range of issues, including improving funding, ensuring the continued safety of humanitarian aid workers, implementing a global cluster approach and increased communications coordination, which were ultimately compiled into one singular report representing the outcome of the committee’s discussion. The body discussed in great detail the complexities involved that can often make it difficult in providing safety to humanitarian aid workers, as well as bringing together the many groups involved in providing humanitarian aid and relief to Palestine refugees in Syria. Ultimately, the Member States reached conclusions which attempted to address this and other issues in a manner that built on pre-existing programs, as well as creating new ones, to adequately address these issues.



Code: UNRWA/1/1

Committee: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Topic: Improving Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief for Palestinian Refugees in Syria

1 **I. Introduction**
2

3 **A. COLLABORATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (UN) AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL**
4 **ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL BODIES THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL**
5 **CLUSTER APPROACH**
6

- 7 1. Several approaches have been taken to attempt the improvement of aid coordination. This includes the creation
8 of measures like programs established to procure and provide aid to those deeply affected by crisis. The agency
9 suggests prioritization of the Global Cluster Approach after its establishment in 2005 given its relevance to the
10 body and past success in aiding Palestinian refugees. The United Nations (UN) Relief and Works Agency for
11 Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) contemplates that the current coordination between
12 organizations must be a priority for the effective and productive distribution of goods and services to these
13 highly vulnerable people. UNRWA considers that the Global Cluster Approach that is already in place has been
14 successful since its first implementation in providing a more integrative approach. It has contributed to global
15 efforts in aid coordination and communication and in strategizing between organizations so that redundancies
16 are minimal. Therefore, reforms must be formulated to prioritize the transparency of resource deployment so
17 that humanitarian organizations are able to provide their intended services.
18
- 19 2. Furthermore, UNRWA welcomes the provision of critical services and assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic,
20 stated in the Report of the Commissioner General of UNRWA released in 2015 (A/70/13) such as the creation
21 of 10 new health points after the foregone destruction of several health centers, the use of 43 government
22 schools for UNRWA purposes, cash assistance to Palestinian refugees in regions such as Damascus, Aleppo,
23 Dara'a, and Homs, Hama and Ladhīqiyah. This was implemented in 2014 alongside the provision of food
24 parcels and hygiene kits in Yarmouk. The Syrian Government wishes to continue to provide these resources
25 through a close collaboration with UNRWA.
26

27 **B. THE CREATION OF A THREE-PRONGED APPROACH WHICH INCLUDES PREVIOUS EFFORTS**
28 **TO IMPROVE COORDINATION OF AID FOR PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA**
29

- 30 3. The Syrian conflict has escalated since 2015 and that affected communities suffer serious violation of
31 international humanitarian and human rights law as a result of discrimination and widespread attacks on
32 civilians. Accordingly, about 95% of the 280,000 Palestinians displaced in Syria are in urgent need of sustained
33 humanitarian assistance. Additionally, the Agency would like to emphasize its mandate was intended as a
34 temporary status, and due to Palestine's difficulty in achieving recognized statehood as a result of international
35 conflict, it has been forced to exist for longer than intended.
36
- 37 4. The conditions currently found in several refugee camps and the difficulties refugees face as a result, it has
38 become clear that there is a need for coordination of humanitarian relief for Palestinian refugees. Providing that
39 the Syrian crisis has become a global humanitarian crisis, this condition has prevented the viability of
40 Palestinian refugees to live prosperous and secure lives. As result, a varied approach would vastly benefit the
41 issue. By resolving the issue on an immediate, mediary, and long-term schedule, UNRWA aims to
42 comprehensively reform the coordination of humanitarian aid for Palestinian refugees in Syria by allowing them
43 avenues for immediate relief but also structuring frameworks that allow them long term solutions and manners
44 to overcome conflict seeing as previous efforts like the Immediate Relief efforts have been successful in
45 providing resources like food and water. The immediate approach to coordinating would include providing
46 extra provisions to ensure food security. This would be established through heightened collaboration between
47 relevant groups for streamlining the distribution, availability, and nutritious food to Palestinian refugees to
48 ensure their survival and health within Syria even during times of crisis. The particularity of the situation in
49 Syria asks for increased efforts by the Agency, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Food and

50 Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) for the coordination of food security in the interest of collaboration
51 between UN bodies relevant to the issue. The agency applauds the WFP for their School Feeding initiative
52 started in Syria in 2014, in collaboration with the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UNRWA, and the Syrian
53 Ministry of Education that distributed nutritious lunches to more than 375,000 children in Damascus, Aleppo,
54 Homs, Tartous and Al-Hasakeh, which includes Palestinian children refugees. This motivates families to send
55 their child to the schools, which gives a proper education that includes a focus on Human Rights, a core
56 component of the HRCRT policy. According to the reports of the WFP, refugees in Syria fully depend on the
57 food assistance provided by the international community, and the more at risk persons are the children, the
58 elderly and nursing mothers. As a result of insufficient availability of food, they are obligated to decrease their
59 rations, putting them at great health risks, and more vulnerable to conflict.

- 60
- 61 5. In conjunction with applying for inhabitancy and other opportunities that UNRWA recommends Member States
62 afford to Palestinian refugees, UNRWA further recommends that within the short term aspect, refugees be
63 afforded various opportunities for education.
64
- 65 6. The Agency acknowledges actions for improving the security of Palestinian refugees in Syria such as General
66 Assembly (GA) resolution 69/86 (2014) and acknowledges that paragraph 11 of resolution *AG. Res 194 (III)*
67 has not been accomplished. This must be achieved in order to promote humanitarian assistance for Palestinian
68 refugees in Syria and that these actions are still a huge need for the effective delivery of humanitarian aid.
69 Furthermore, GA resolution 69/88 of 2014 states that continued efforts are needed in order to assist Palestinian
70 refugees. For that matter, in 2015, UNRWA has made intensive efforts in order to aid Palestinian refugees in
71 Syria such as providing 466,473 refugees with two months of cash assistance through 31 distribution points in
72 this country.
73
- 74 7. Tragically, the international community has historically chosen place very minimal value on education for
75 refugees. With humanitarian needs growing for Palestinian refugees in Syria, the funding available for refugee
76 education programs has become progressively tighter. Depriving Palestinian refugees access to quality
77 education is highly harmful to the future status of refugees. Refugees who are denied education are unable to
78 access more productive and prosperous futures. In addition, refugees who are unable to attend school or
79 vocational training courses are more likely to become frustrated and involved in illegitimate or dangerous
80 military activities. Furthermore, refugees who remain deprived of literacy opportunities face dire disadvantages
81 in being aware of and defending their human rights. To be very concise, the education of refugees is an
82 important but neglected humanitarian issue.
83

84 **C. RESTRUCTURING THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE AGENCY IN REGARDS TO** 85 **ACQUIREMENT AND PROVISION AND AID TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA** 86

- 87 8. Given the large financial deficit this body currently faces, substantive changes must be made to the current
88 structure of the current coordination for aid. The Agency recognizes and takes into account the budget deficit
89 during 2015 and the project \$81 million USD deficit for 2016 reported by Commissioner-General of UNRWA,
90 Pierre Krahenbul. This deficit resulted in the lack of resources and humanitarian available to refugees within
91 occupied Palestinian territories (oPt). These include but are not limited to: education, food, water, shelter, and
92 health care services, and as a result UNRWA understands the needs of all Member States and acknowledges
93 each state's differential ability to provide funding and humanitarian assistance.
94
- 95 9. The Agency also acknowledges that a vast majority of the humanitarian assistance implemented within Syria is
96 not State funded; rather, it is provided by non-governmental organization (NGOs) and as a result encourages the
97 body to work closely along with NGOs to receive greater funding and humanitarian aid staff. Finally, the body
98 cites its own Medium Term Strategy for 2010-2015 and the evaluation thereof, which was used to create
99 UNRWA’s Mid Term Strategy 2016-2021 (MTS). This strategy accounts for UNRWA’s 4-6% cost growth per
100 year, which was cited in “Consultations on UNRWA’s Mid Term Strategy 2016-2021,” which emphasizes the
101 need for reallocation and redistribution of the body’s finances. As such, restructuring of financial mechanisms of
102 the Agency is required.
103

104 **D. THE CREATION OF OVERSIGHT BODIES IN ORDER TO ENSURE PROPER USE AND**
105 **ALLOCATION OF AID TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA IN VARIOUS CAPACITIES**
106

- 107 10. Given the current situation unfolding within Syria, there is a dire need for the creation of an oversight body
108 which would externally and internally monitor the usage and allocation of monetary and physical aid to
109 Palestinian refugees in Syria. The creation of such an oversight body would facilitate a comprehensive approach
110 for promoting transparency between all actors involved in such a global crisis, including donor and recipient
111 parties at all stages of interaction and dialogue. The oversight bodies would operate to pertain on certain topics
112 such as the specialized needs of women and girls and educational aid coordination in accordance with
113 UNRWA's mandates and other preexisting organizations including the International Aid Transparency
114 Initiative (IATI), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs's (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service,
115 and others to aim to achieve effective use and allocation of aid. This would function with increased
116 transparency regarding the issues relevant to Palestinian refugees in Syria and the financial operation of the
117 body.
118

119 **E. COMBINING SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**
120

- 121 11. The lack of effective and efficient security measures to safeguard humanitarian assistance and relief to
122 Palestinian refugees has long stood at the forefront of securing an adequate standard of living for Palestinians.
123 As the crisis in Syria continues to proliferate even after five years of conflict, and after more than 60 years of an
124 unresolved Palestinian crisis, UNRWA's main concern has continually revolved around securing the safety of
125 Palestinians and providing adequate relief, especially to refugees. As conflicts within the Middle East continue
126 to perpetuate, and effective security for humanitarian aid continues to be threatened by the imminent
127 destabilization of current security measures, the need to adequately protect such vital resources is extremely
128 important to preserving the lives of all Palestinians, especially such refugees in Syria.
129
- 130 12. UNRWA acknowledges the importance of tackling security flaws in terms of protecting Palestinian refugees.
131 Therefore, this report's recommendations aim to work alongside with NGOs and Red Cross/Crescent. Since,
132 28% of humanitarian aid provided to Palestinian refugees in the Syrian territories is provided by the
133 organizations mentioned above.
134
- 135 13. Member States of the UNRWA urge the implementation of effective security measures for Palestinians living in
136 refugee camps. It is crucial to bear in mind that security implementations should also be for those Palestinian
137 refugees attempting to be hosted in refugee camps.
138
- 139 14. We must note with regret that UNRWA staff is the only UN staff working in the area while not receiving hazard
140 pay. Due to the particularity of their work with Palestine refugees, we do support a change in this matter,
141 especially since we believe this affects the quality and number of aid workers willing to participate in
142 distributing humanitarian aid in Syria.
143

144 **F. OPERATIVE FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES**
145

- 146 15. The current situation for Palestine refugees is deplorable and requires immediate attention from the UNRWA.
147 The amount of effort that NGOs, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and countries in the UNRWA are
148 putting forth to address this condition is greatly appreciated, but in the interest of increasing their impact, aid
149 plans must become more efficient in collaboration. Therefore, UNRWA welcomes the decision of the GA in
150 resolution 46/182 to encourage the enactment of humanitarian aid and ensure its increased coordination.
151 Furthermore, the Agency recognizes the Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC) resolution 2009/3 on the
152 need to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian aid, especially the ones which confront the urgent issues of
153 refugees undergoing emergencies such as the kind created by the ongoing conflict in Syria.
154
- 155 16. In the 2015 Syria Regional Crisis Emergency Appeal, the UNRWA enumerated multiple concerns regarding the
156 safety and security of aid workers, as well as the emergency repair and maintenance of UNRWA installations.
157 The damage done to this infrastructure is mainly due to armed conflict and therefore must be immediately
158 addressed in the interest of furthering aid efforts for Palestine refugees in Syria.
159

- 160 17. The Agency also acknowledges the crucial importance of the tireless work of NGOs such as the Islamic Relief
161 USA (IRUSA) and the World Diabetes Foundation (WDF). With their impact in mind, the Agency addresses
162 the letter from the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to the President of the UN GA on 4 August 2015, which
163 acknowledges the UNRWA's severe deficit of US \$101 Million.
164

165 **G. SECURITY OF THE REFUGEES AND VOLUNTEERS WITHIN THE SYRIAN TERRITORY**

- 166
167 18. UNRWA is a committee that was established 8 December 1949. UNRWA's mandate has been repeatedly
168 renewed by the GA, due to the increasing number of refugees.
169
170 19. According to GA resolution 69/88, Member States are called upon to continue supporting the UNRWA in
171 commissioning the rescue of Palestine refugees in Syria. Due to the inefficiencies in the aiding system, there is
172 also a need in receiving assistance from private and non-governmental organizations.
173
174 20. The UNRWA recognizes the positive results achieved by the UNHCR's Resettlement Programme. Refugees
175 have been relocated and ensured physical protection and rights. The *Convention of Geneva* (1951) clearly
176 underlines that basic human dignity must be guaranteed to every single man even in the midst of armed
177 conflicts.
178

179 **H. COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION**

- 180
181 21. UNRWA acknowledges the works being done by the GA in resolution 69/88 (2014) that emphasizes the
182 importance of improving humanitarian conditions in unstable regions, and the efforts by the Security Council in
183 resolutions 2254 and 2255, which calls upon every Member Nation of the international community to ensure the
184 delivery of humanitarian aid to Palestinian refugees affected by the Syrian crisis, always following UNRWA's
185 mandate.
186
187 22. UNRWA recognizes the importance of coordinating communication and information in times of emergencies,
188 such as the Syrian refugee crisis, as stipulated in GA resolutions 64/187 (2010), 63/202 (2009), and 62/182
189 (2008), which recognize communication, technology, and information sharing as key aspects for the
190 development and security of conflicted societies.
191
192 23. UNRWA firmly believes on the implementation of the first Regional Response Plan created in 2012 by the UN
193 High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which helps to coordinate responses on the ongoing refugee crisis
194 in Syria by working together with 44 national and international agencies that aim to increase communication
195 between and within these agencies by the creation of a web portal that would be updated weekly.
196
197 24. UNRWA emphasizes the importance of the Key Strategic Directions of the Regional Refugee and Resilience
198 Plan (3RP) of the UN OCHA.
199
200 25. Furthermore, stresses the significance of the work performed by UN OCHA's Strategic Response Plan 2015
201 that provides life-saving humanitarian assistance and enhances the response of external actors in regards to
202 Palestinian refugees.
203

204 **II. Mandate**

- 205
206 26. UNRWA was established by General Assembly resolutions: 212 (III) of 19 November 1948, 194 (III) of 11
207 December 1948, and 302 (IV) of 8 December 1948. Its purpose is to carry out direct relief and works programs
208 for Palestine refugees and their descendants. The Agency provides protection, advocacy and assistance to
209 Palestine refugees located within its five areas of operations, including Gaza, the West Bank, Syria, Lebanon,
210 and Jordan.
211
212 27. Without a substantive and lasting solution to the Palestine refugee issue, the GA has renewed the mandate of
213 UNRWA to continue through to 30 June 2017 with the adoption of resolution 70/85 on 8 December 2015. This
214 resolution reaffirms the validity and necessity of the Agency's existence and operations in providing relief for
215 Palestine refugees. Accordingly, the Agency continues to provide direct aid and relief works including:

216 education services, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, microfinance
217 and emergency assistance during times of conflict. The Agency's main funding comes via voluntary donations,
218 as established in GA resolution 302 (IV).
219

220 **III. Conclusions and Recommendations**

221 **A. COLLABORATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS** 222 **WITH LOCAL BODIES THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL CLUSTER APPROACH** 223

224
225 28. Palestinian refugees in Syria would be greatly aided through increased collaboration between the Agency and
226 regional NGOs due to their specialized understanding of local cultures and issues and ability to provide
227 sensitive and specialized aid. NGOs such as the Resource Centre for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights,
228 the Syrian and Turkish Red Crescent, which provide the most immediate food and water aid to Syria, and the
229 Palestinian Diaspora and Refugee Centre, amongst others, are suggested collaborators for the agency to work
230 alongside. These organizations provide sensitivity to the issue and have missions in alignment with UNRWA
231 for the purpose of aiding the development and safety of refugees. Additionally, the Agency recommends
232 continuing to enhance coordination and collaboration between NGOs and local security forces, who share
233 similar goals within towns and camps, into ensuring safety and security measures such as no-weapon zones like
234 those that already exist in several Lebanese refugee camps. These will provide refugees immediate relief from
235 danger. Member States should consider the continued use of the already existing cluster approach a priority
236 towards ensuring an effective coordination between both UN and non-governmental organizations who aim at
237 providing aid for the Palestinian refugees in several similar areas.
238

239 29. Developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Secretariat in 2005 in response to the earthquake
240 in Pakistan, the Agency suggests the creation of thematic clusters which will enhance predictability and
241 accountability in the delivery of humanitarian aid. These will be formed to create partnership among all
242 organizations who have the same objective as to avoid overlap between efforts. In this regard, UNRWA highly
243 encourages all organizations handling the same areas to meet at least once every two months to discuss efforts
244 and foster collaboration among them. The clusters will be divided in regards to education, safety, health, and
245 food and cash assistance to better encompass all areas of the well-being of the Palestinian refugees.
246

247 **B. THE CREATION OF A THREE-PRONGED APPROACH INCLUDING PREVIOUS EFFORTS TO** 248 **IMPROVE THE COORDINATION OF AID FOR PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA** 249

250 30. UNRWA should continue with the previous efforts for short-term, immediate relief for Palestinian refugees in
251 Syria, such as the Emergency Relief Fund (ERF), in conjunction with existing intermediary and long-term
252 approaches including the provision and prioritization of Human Rights. The Agency suggests that it works with
253 organizations including but not limited to the WFP, FAO, UNICEF, and various Syrian organizations which
254 work to provide immediate relief in humanitarian aid forms such as food and potable water and prioritize the
255 issue of food security for those refugees that are most vulnerable to conflict and violence to ensure their health
256 and well being.
257

258 31. The Agency also advocates that Member States who currently host large numbers of Palestinian refugees
259 including but not limited to the Syrian Arab Republic should be incentivized to provide an alternative inhabitant
260 status to be defined by the host state. The Agency also suggests host countries with mechanisms such as legal
261 counsel and advisory bodies to assist with inhabitancy applications, could be of great benefit. Additionally,
262 emphasizes the individual right to a nationality as highlighted by Article 15 of the *Universal Declaration of*
263 *Human Rights*, whilst recognizing the national identity of younger generations, born as Palestinian refugees in
264 another nation, feeling a national of their country of birth, as stated in the migration policy and therefore they
265 should have the ability to discern their own nationality.
266

267 32. In conjunction with applying for opportunities to remain temporarily within other Member States that UNRWA
268 recommends are afforded to Palestinian refugees, UNRWA further recommends that within the short-term
269 aspect refugees be granted various opportunities for education. In order to tackle the current lack of access to
270 education, the Agency recommends the promotion and expansion the work by Save the Children, which has
271 been dedicated to providing relief and assistance to children in many countries worldwide. Encourages all

272 Member States to work in a coalition to further address the needs of Palestinian refugees. This is to be
273 accomplished by implementing the suggestions previously stipulated. This joint effort follows the same
274 financial structure of the Food Security Sector, Special Operation 200560, which puts WFP as the main
275 provider of funds in the interest of increased collaboration for coordination of aid.
276

277 **C. RESTRUCTURING THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE AGENCY IN REGARDS TO** 278 **ACQUIREMENT AND PROVISION AND AID TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA** 279

- 280 33. UNRWA promotes the creation of a Donor Catalog (UNRWADC), which would serve as an extension of the
281 already existing Donor Chart and yearly budgetary documents. The Donor Catalog would serve as an extension
282 of the Donor Chart. The pre-existing chart does not accurately depict the areas of humanitarian assistance that
283 are under UNRWA, it only shows general and vague topics. The UNRWADC would demonstrate the
284 percentage of funds donated by each Member State, including details on the allocation of those funds.
285 Additionally, the UNRWADC would allow Member States and outside donors to allot 10% of their pledged
286 contributions to specific services that UNRWA provides. Accordingly, the other 90% will be allocated to fulfill
287 the UNRWA general fund. If any Member State or outside donor wishes to donate funds, civilian aid, or
288 resources in addition to their yearly pledge, they should be permitted to decide to which specific areas these
289 additional funds will be placed. The goal of the catalog is to expand information sharing and transparency of the
290 agency donor charts. It would encourage Member States to continue their participation, and will inform
291 Member States what area of the oPt their funds have benefited and how these funds were implemented. The
292 catalog will also hold the organizations, other UN entities, and outside donors that are working in partnership
293 with UNRWA, accountable for where and how they are allocating their funds. Furthermore, it will accurately
294 demonstrate which categories receive an excess amount of funding. The categories of the catalog are as follows:
295 food and water, shelter, security, education, civilian assistance, NGOs that pertain to issues of: healthcare,
296 education, security, and NGOs relevant to Palestinian refugees. This could encourage providing immediate aid
297 for: civilian assistance, food and water, shelter, healthcare, and medical personnel. Within each category, all
298 Member States can choose whether to donate monetary assistance, civil assistance, or resource assistance. The
299 transparency and information sharing of this catalog would seek to engage more nations in providing funding
300 while also rewarding States that provide funding with direct recognition.
301
- 302 34. In this manner, UNRWA recommends that Member States, along with their continued funding, aim to increase
303 their funding percentage to UNRWA on a biannual basis, as their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) allows them
304 to. UNRWA further suggests that Member States make public their pledged contributions and their ambitions
305 for future contributions through the UNRWADC. Additionally, UNRWA recommends that in addition to their
306 yearly contribution, Member States allocate a percentage of their funds to NGOs and IGOs, which provide:
307 humanitarian aid within the Syrian territory specifically for Palestinian refugees, humanitarian aid that assists
308 Palestinian refugees, preventative measures through humanitarian aid measures such as, but not limited to,
309 humanitarian disarmament, volunteer training, and food and water provisions.
310
- 311 35. In order to facilitate and encourage further donations from outside sources such as enterprises, multinational
312 companies, NGOs, and IGOs, UNRWA recommends the creation of a yearly digital newsletter to be published
313 on the official UNRWA website that provide a thank you to donors for their contributions. This will also serve
314 as an incentive for outside donors to work closely with the Agency to benefit Palestinian refugees. Additionally,
315 UNRWA will ensure a short but thorough screening process that will ensure the reliability, security, and ethical
316 collaboration with these outside donors. This will ensure that UNRWA remains a reliable and trustworthy
317 organization dedicated to the singular purpose of aiding Palestinian refugees while simultaneously incentivizing
318 outside donors.
319
- 320 36. In order to help facilitate efficient funding to ensure that funds are being used as efficiently as possible,
321 UNRWA recommends a re-evaluation of budgetary means in cooperation with UNRWADC. This would ideally
322 lead to funding adjustments, which would identify and redistribute excess funds to humanitarian aid within
323 Syria for Palestinian refugees. This reevaluation will also serve as a founding point of UNRWADC by
324 separating the current funding into the new categories created by UNRWADC. This will also make integrating
325 the catalog approach an easier and smoother transition.
326

327 **D. THE CREATION OF THE OVERSIGHT BODIES IN ORDER TO ENSURE PROPER USE AND**
328 **ALLOCATION OF AID TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA IN VARIOUS CAPACITIES**
329 **INCLUDING THE AFOREMENTIONED FINANCIAL AREA**
330

331 37. The agency suggests the creation of previously mentioned specialized oversight bodies that would exist within
332 UNRWA's current oversight body and that will be tied into the Activity Information program and would
333 potentially exist to increase transparency through a database which will be made available through digital
334 means with regards to the importance of proper aid and coordination for Palestinian refugees in Syria. This is
335 suggested to include but is not to be limited to the broadcasting information regarding proper use and allocation
336 of funding of physical aid including food, potable water, and medical resources along with other crucial and
337 emergency aid. The Agency suggests ideally pulling from UNHCR and other specialized agencies such as
338 relevant NGOs like the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to ensure the
339 streamlined cooperation for distribution of aid. UNRWA also remains determined that the proper use and
340 allocation of funding for the Agency be conducted to ensure that its funds are used for the explicit purpose of
341 aiding Palestinian refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic in both immediate, mediary, and long-term solutions.
342 UNRWA recommends the implementation of this suggestion to be freely publicized for review by entities such
343 as the World Bank or International Monetary Fund. This body also promotes the recognition of the *Land for*
344 *Peace Initiative*, proposed in 2002 on the Beirut Summit, concerning the implementation of Security Council
345 resolutions 242 and 338, backed by the Madrid Conference Resolutions of 1991 to serve as the basis for an
346 international dialogue.
347

348 **E. MAIN SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS**
349

- 350 38. The Agency urges NGOs, IGOs, and UN organizations of both regional and local Members States'
351 governments to enter into a negotiation process that allows the discussion of the option of human relief
352 personnel and funds to enter the affected areas in Syria, including:
353
- 354 a. Greater NGO, IGO, and UN intermediated cooperation alongside forces within the Syrian Arab
355 Republic to improve effectiveness of humanitarian aid;
 - 356 b. This negotiation process should emphasize a close collaboration with Syrian NGOs, whilst giving them
357 a greater voice due to their local expertise, including the Syrian Arab Red Crescent as well as the
358 NGOs Al Batoul Tartous, Al Bir Qamishli, Hefz el Naame, and Aoun Al Wae, who have already
359 collaborated with UN bodies in different humanitarian affairs.
360
361
- 362 39. UNRWA recognizes the danger that terrorist organizations represent and is deeply conscious of the security
363 risks humanitarian aid convoys evoke, both in the drawing of attention to refugee camps, which might become
364 targets of terrorist action, as well as possibly empowering the terrorist organizations into using such means to
365 facilitate themselves to resources. Due to these security threats, UNRWA recognizes the necessity for a protocol
366 to help provide oversight on the border that would work alongside the relevant and appropriate authorities to
367 ensure the transport of humanitarian aid to target refugees do not consist of weapons or other means to
368 threatened stability of humanitarian coordination efforts in Syria. As assistance becomes more efficient, the
369 conditions of Palestinians will improve, as well as the security of refugee camps. In response, the international
370 community must work extensively to establish a safe communications network and to create an early warning
371 system to minimize the damage of attacks against aid. This will significantly streamline the process of
372 delivering humanitarian aid.
373
- 374 40. As 75% of the world has access to Internet-capable devices, UNRWA encourages the implementation of
375 technological services to be mainstreamed in the process of providing access to humanitarian aid:
376
- 377 a. Through enhanced means of communication and joint operational capacities to facilitate more effective
378 delivery of humanitarian aid to at-risk groups;
 - 379 b. The use of already existing applications such as Waze, which provides a social media platform where
380 people can state the current conditions of roads and in that way, ensure a safer corridor for
381

382 humanitarian organizations, as well as Kitestring, which could aid in ensuring the safety of
383 humanitarian envoys by providing a platform that sends the emergency contacts a personalized alert
384 message if they do not respond after a certain amount of time;

385
386 c. For the physical installment of an effective communications network Australia commits to offering the
387 expertise of its domestic agency the Regional Development Australia (RDA), an agency that is
388 specialized in installing the hard base for communication in difficult and demanding terrain.
389 Additionally, Luxembourg would also like to offer “emergency.lu”, which is a global integrated
390 telecommunication platform. Using this platform, we can efficiently re-establish telecommunication
391 services after emergencies and humanitarian catastrophes. We encourage this building process to be a
392 multinational cooperation of expertise;

393
394 d. With regards to implementing our proposed expertise in building this communication infrastructure in
395 the aforementioned section on reallocation and Restructuring of the Financial Aspects of the Body
396 (C3FO Initiative).

397
398 41. UNRWA recommends that NGOs and other humanitarian actors implement a mobile training team within their
399 organization in order to help prepare and professionalize staff to respond to crisis and situation of danger
400 without relying on field based capacity, which will facilitate cross field learning and train staff in vital skills,
401 such as rapid needs assessment. Our committee suggests organizations such as the British International NGOs
402 Safety Organization (INSO) as an exemplary organization to cooperate with, as it already can provide expertise
403 in the matter.

404
405 42. The employees and staff of UNRWA should be able to benefit from hazard pay, especially those operating in
406 Syria and in near countries. UNRWA further suggests that Member States recognize hazard pay as a vital and
407 worthy cause for donation and choose to voluntarily contribute to the funding for this area.

408
409 43. UNRWA is deeply conscious of the consequences of radicalization that can take place in refugee camps and
410 thus a top priority of this effort is to establish an education program for younger, school-going refugees on
411 diversity and inclusion. This program expands upon the preexisting resource of 3RP plan, that would consist of
412 a curriculum that deters extremism and fear mongering within refugee camps and thus would greatly benefit the
413 promotion of stability and decreasing the rates at which refugees engage in extremist and terrorist action. These
414 measures would further reduce the chances of refugees becoming radicalized and threatening and undermining
415 the humanitarian efforts that UNRWA is promoting because terrorist agencies will have more difficulties
416 recruiting young refugees. Moreover, we recognize the potential challenge in building a physical infrastructure
417 and thus propose the viable option of implementing the mechanisms of the 3RP. Thus a distant education option
418 in the form of providing educational resources is created.

419
420 44. It has been shown that educated refugees have less incentive in joining radical organizations and are in return
421 more inclined to get involved in furthering the general humanitarian coordination. Furthermore, the decreased
422 amount of potential extremism would greatly aid in facilitating and enabling the process through which
423 humanitarian coordination occurs.

424 **F. OPERATIVE FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURES**

425
426
427 45. The UNRWA draws attention to the need of increased collaboration between international humanitarian aid
428 organizations. However, this effort cannot be carried out without the existence of infrastructure to facilitate this
429 collaboration. Due to the destruction and damage of certain UNRWA facilities, the Agency suggests the
430 creation and rebuilding of new facilities in key areas:

431
432 a. To coordinate and organize the efforts between distinct humanitarian aid organizations, including
433 NGOs and IGOs;

434
435 b. To delegate the specific duties of aid plans, including but not limited to:

436
437 i. The building of educational and medical infrastructures;

- 438 ii. The attainment and distribution of resources such as food, water, and other amenities;
439 iii. The location and/or creation of refugee shelters;
440
441 c. Which exists near enough to the regions of Syria that are affected by its decisions that it may create
442 solutions which create the greatest and most accurate impact possible.
443
444 46. The UNRWA addresses the need for increased funding of the UNRWA and therefore the Agency calls upon the
445 GA to raise the budget of the committee in order to increase its efficiency and capacity in addressing to the
446 needs of the refugees. We encourage Member States and NGOs to coordinate their undertakings to increase the
447 fund, and thus, the efficiency of the committee in order to finance the facilities, and infrastructures needed for
448 the survival and the security of Palestinian refugees in Syria.
449

450 **G. SECURITY OF THE REFUGEES AND VOLUNTEERS WITHIN THE SYRIAN TERRITORY**

- 451
452 47. The GA has granted the UNRWA to exercise its mandate until June 30, 2017. The UNRWA has been a crucial
453 actor for the relief and security of the Palestine refugees in Syria for almost seven decades, and deems it
454 reasonable for the GA to consider making the agency a sustained entity of the UN in order to stabilize and
455 increase productivity until the pressing issue comes to a close.
456
457 48. UNRWA recommends the international community to assist in the implementation of operative centers in the
458 refugee camps that may address the needs of Palestinians. This will further strengthen the cooperation between
459 the Agency and other UN bodies, NGOs, and LBOs. This will enhance the quality of the services provided to
460 the refugees.
461
462 49. The agency also suggests that the UNHCR Resettlement Programme's coverage of action be expanded focusing
463 on the immediate needs of the Palestinian population as follows:
464
465 a. The participation will be made entirely voluntary, thus, respecting each state's sovereignty;
466
467 b. States willing to voluntarily provide housing to refugees are to be economically supported (based) on
468 the degree of their efforts;
469
470 c. The UNRWA suggests the hosting of an international conference in which states can further discuss
471 the creation firm guideline for the hosting states to follow in terms of the capacity of refugees they are
472 willing and able to receive;
473
474 d. The agency recognizes the nomadic status of the refugees and sees it appropriate for hosting states to
475 consider granting the Palestinian refugees a which allows them to be integrated and dignified members
476 of society.
477

478 **H. COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION**

- 479
480 50. UNRWA is fully conscious of the importance to guarantee communication between the various actors
481 delivering humanitarian assistance to Palestine refugees in Syria. In fact, the Agency notes that communication
482 and information sharing is the key to guarantee effective humanitarian aid.
483
484 51. With this in mind, it is also recommended to transmit information from UN bodies experts, displayed in
485 refugees' camps, to UNRWA. This will provide an extensive overview of the aid supplied and of the needs that
486 should be met. Hence, the report system could also decrease the likelihood of services duplication. In doing so,
487 the Agency is convinced that the efficiency of the aid provided shall be bettered assessed and enhanced.
488
489 52. Through the organization of biannual conferences, states and non-states actors will gather to suggest more
490 efficient ways to deliver humanitarian aid to Palestine refugees in Syria. These conferences shall raise
491 awareness, in the head of the international community, about the Syrian crisis afflicting Palestine refugees.
492 Biannual conferences shall also have the purpose, for humanitarian actors, to periodically discuss and evaluate
493 the need to supply Palestine refugees with humanitarian relief.

- 494 53. Furthermore, it is also recommended that improving and developing the information sharing process used to
495 carry on humanitarian actions in times of emergency is vital to the success of this agency. Relying on past
496 successes at the national level, UNRWA suggests the creation of a global integrated communications platform.
497 This platform shall be designed to provide infrastructure and satellite capacity, communication terminals, and
498 logistics for rapid deployment in response to natural disasters or manmade crises affecting Palestine refugees in
499 Syria.
500
- 501 54. The Agency also invites the GA to consider the establishing of online databases. The database shall be
502 composed of host states, NGOs, and relevant UN Member States to consolidate information pertaining to the
503 distribution of humanitarian aid as well as provide a comprehensive communications network for said parties to
504 communicate and coordinate relief to at-risk groups. The database will consist of a front page live feed and
505 other subforums, of which will contribute to overall objective to streamline the process of giving humanitarian
506 aid, along with reducing redundancy within the aid given.